



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



FEBRUARY, 1983

83-2

Members Night !

As advertised in the last issue, we have an outstanding series of presentations scheduled for Thursday February 10, with topics ranging from the Klondike gold rush to the prehistoric Neutral occupation of our London area. Meeting time is 8:00 P.M. at the Museum of Indian Archaeology. Despite the fact that our Chapter president will not be with us (apparently he prefers Florida!), we look forward to a full turnout by our growing membership.

Chapter Executive

President

Paul Lennox (438-9595)
55 Centre St., London

Vice-President

Robert Pihl (225-2527)
RR#1, Granton

Secretary

Ted Rowcliffe (284-2757)
23 James St., St. Marys

Treasurer

George Connoy (631-6338)
762 Elm St., St. Thomas

EXECUTIVE REPORT

The full 1983 executive met in St. Thomas on January 26 to consider an agenda which included our Chapter's representation on the Ontario Hydro Southwestern Study group, a progress report on the Symposium volume publication and the direction of KEWA. On that note, we continue to solicit articles from our membership. Perhaps someone undertaking local survey (George) or involved in Native tool replication (Charlie) could submit an article concerning their work.

Additional topics discussed were future speakers and our Chapter solvency. George has submitted the 1982 financial statement, which is as follows:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1982.

Balance on hand January 1, 1982.		\$ 747.42
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RECEIPTS FOR 1982:

Memberships	\$ 369.21	
Bus Tour	4850.00	
Donation	25.00	
Sale of P.A.S.T. Buttons	20.00	
Bank Interest	<u>137.57</u>	
	\$ 5401.78	<u>5401.78</u>
Total Receipts		\$ 6149.20

DISBURSEMENTS:

O.A.S. Toronto-Memberships	\$ 198.00	
O.A.S. P.A.S.T. Buttons	10.00	
Bank service charge	8.65	
N.F.S. Cheque	16.00	
Printing and postage - KEWA	402.00	
Picnic	129.90	
Chapter Dig Supplies (J. Keron)	12.84	
Speaker	20.00	
Postage (G. Connoy)	6.00	
Film rental	3.00	
Bus tour deposit refunds	200.00	
Bus tour advertising	34.50	
Bus tour expenses (T. Rowcliffe)	29.70	
Zorra Highland Bus Tour Co.	4350.00	
Christmas Party	38.10	
Refreshments (P. Lennox)	<u>5.55</u>	
	\$ 5464.24	
Balance on hand December 31, 1982	<u>684.96</u>	
	\$ 6149.20	<u>\$ 6149.20</u>

SOCIAL REPORT

Among the upcoming events which may be of interest to our members is the McMaster Symposium, which will be held on Saturday, February 19 at McMaster University in Hamilton. No agenda or other advertising has been made available to date; however, we do know that the program title is *Early Man in the Northeast*. The session starts at 9:00 A.M. and will include talks by Dr. W. Roosa, B. Deller, Dr. P. Storck, C. Ellis and D. Simons. Dr. Henry Wright of the University of Michigan will be the discussant, and admission is \$2.00 for students, \$3.00 for others. Rob Pihl has offered to coordinate a car pool, so if you are interested in attending please contact him at our upcoming meeting.

Starting February 5, the public is invited to view the newly installed permanent exhibit at the Museum of Indian Archaeology entitled *The 11,000 Year History of Occupation of Southwestern Ontario*, made possible through the generous assistance of John Labatt Limited and Wintario. Colourful eight foot murals and hundreds of exceptional artifacts depict the cultural development of the people of southwestern Ontario from the time of their first intrusion into this area some 11,000 years ago up to the first contact with early explorers and fur traders. The exhibit traces the evolving subsistence and settlement patterns and displays artifacts from the Indians only surviving material culture--the tool kit. Many other aspects of their changing world such as their artistic and technological abilities are illustrated throughout the gallery.

George Connoy has passed on the following communication from Brenton Hellyar, our Chapter member in British Columbia. Brenton writes:

"During this year my archaeological interests were in petroglyphs along the inside passage. Dating is difficult but one hereditary chief told me, "They were done before the time of my people". Three sites were visited and rubbings taken at low tide. One site was well above the salt water level. Right here in Comox town I was granted permission to take a rubbing from a stone built into the living room fireplace of a private home, erected in the 1940's. That boulder was about 40 cm. in diameter and formerly was at the shore line of a farm abutting Comox Bay."

EDITORIAL

Those faithful readers who have braved the previous five years of our newsletter will realize that we have attempted during this period to upgrade the quality of KEWA by expanding the number of articles and range of regular features.

We have endeavoured to provide a balance between prehistoric and historic archaeological articles, and between popular and technical presentations.

The Nineteenth Century Notes feature created by the dynamic team of Kenyon and Kenyon has been particularly popular. Consequently, your editor wishes to take this opportunity to thank the Kenyons formally for their continuing support of KEWA. The lively new cover format is one of several designs submitted by Tim. Soon both will again be collaborating with yours truly in the production of the Chapter's upcoming projectile point types flyer. Stay tuned!

The following two articles provide a blend of old and new - a reprinting of an early O.A.S. manuscript and recent research into the Late Archaic of Southwestern Ontario. Our first paper is essentially *Ontario Archaeology* No. 1, an issue that is not widely known or distributed. In reviewing it, your editor was struck by its relevance to 1983. The fact that Norm's 1954 article has weathered the intervening 29 years so well is perhaps a cause for thought on the part of all who are concerned with archaeology in Ontario.

IS ARCHAEOLOGY A LUXURY ITEM?

J. NORMAN EMERSON

Today in Canada there are more trained and partially trained archaeologists than in any other period of our history. People in all walks of life are becoming rapidly aware of the new and stimulating history lying beneath their feet. The radio, the press, and the lecture platform are making known the new facts. In Ontario the dawn of history has been pushed back 10,000 years. This increase in our time perspective raises problems of profound intellectual and philosophical interest. It suggests that we, as Canadians, might well take stock of our place in the historical scheme of things. Yet, confronted with our virtual ignorance of this 10,000 years we may well ask ourselves: "Are not such problems, such speculations, but idle luxuries to occupy our leisure moments in a world that is characteristically modern and realistic, too much confronted with Today and Tomorrow, to wonder about Yesterday?"

Upon first glance it would appear that the archaeological treatise possesses little of socially significant value. The archaeologist does not offer freedom from want, or sickness, or fear. His work does not command the dignity of the doctor, the engineer, the churchman, the judge, nor even that of the unskilled worker. In short, the archaeologist must ask himself: "Am I but a social parasite, preoccupied with problems of little account?" In facing this problem, it is well for the archaeologist to realize that he is but one element in a complex and complicated society, set up and maintained to satisfy the human needs of its

people. These needs are many and varied, and the archaeologist must decide where his contribution can be made most constructively. Therein lies his hope for encouragement and support. Just as we cannot insist that everyone be interested in baseball and cocktail bars, so we should recognize that archaeology will not appeal to all. If the archaeologist can clearly recognize this he will avoid the frustration accompanying the response of disinterest and even ridicule. The archaeologist must recognize his place in society, and be prepared to state it honestly and well. Only then can he proceed to his ultimate goals. In order to do this he must know, and be clearly convinced of, the contribution he can make, a contribution which has reference to human needs and human values.

Archaeology makes a contribution on four distinct levels; for convenience of discussion we have delimited these as the aesthetic, historical, scientific, and applied. The nature of each will vary according to the archaeological area under investigation and the ability of the archaeologist to present his finding in a meaningful way. To do this the archaeologist must clearly assess the strength and weakness of his own area of investigation. Our present discussion is concerned with the contribution of Canadian archaeology in general, and Ontario archaeology in particular.

There is little doubt as to the abundance and richness of the archaeological remains in Canada. Ontario is perhaps the richest of all, but it is unfortunately without great aesthetic appeal. The Ontario archaeologist would do well to recognize that the Ontario prehistoric Indian was but a "dauber in clay" in comparison with the ceramic and architectural grandeur of the ancient Aztec, Maya, and the Inca. The archaeological search for art objects would lead us to Greece and Rome, to the complex civilizations of native America, not to Ontario. Ontario's aboriginal art is not without interest, but it holds very little aesthetic appeal for our culture.

Historically, however, Ontario has much more to offer. We possess a virtually unknown history of 10,000 years. We know only the last few centuries of this period in any detail. Based upon the writings of traders, missionaries, and military men, Ontario has one of the finest documentary histories of that crucial period dealing with the early contact of the Indians and the White Man. With one or two brilliant exceptions this period has been largely overlooked by orthodox historians. We are convinced that archaeology has and will serve a useful purpose in both supplementing and enriching the story handed down to us by early chroniclers. We may even suspect that scientific archaeological research and excavation may correct some of their errors. Such work will fill out our knowledge of the historic and late prehistoric Iroquoian and Algonquin tribes in Ontario. Back of this, however, lies nearly 100 centuries of unwritten history, to the time when early men hunted and fished along the beaches of Manitoulin Island. There can be little doubt that archaeology has a spectacular and important history to tell. But the archaeologist must face up to the question: "Who is really interested in history?"

The socially significant assumption underlying historical study is that "we learn from the past". It is a truism that we are part of all that we have been, but we may seriously question whether our youthful Canadian society believes that today. Canada is immersed in illusions of modern progressiveness and we are convinced that contemporary hard-headed economic and political rationalism can solve our problems. It would appear ludicrous that we need refer to broken fragments of pottery from a prehistoric refuse deposit. One often feels that enough history has already been written without much ultimate effect.

I do not think it unfair to state that our high-school history texts are woefully inadequate on the problem of the Ontario Indian. But need that concern us? Our geography texts are similarly outmoded. It is difficult to comprehend how a nation can allow its educational system to proceed on a level of outmoded half truths. The graduating student is poorly equipped to meet the challenge of an Atomic World. It is obvious that archaeology, as a historical discipline, must lack support until such time as the knowledge of up-to-date, comprehensive historical data becomes a public social value. Until then the average Canadian must partially sacrifice one of his most precious assets, a knowledge of his Historical tradition.

It is seldom suggested that historical knowledge serves a deep-seated human need. Yet nothing is closer to the truth. Historical understanding makes a very real contribution to the personal and national pride of every Canadian. In the recognition of this fact, the archaeologist finds a very real reason for being. A profound faith in the future can only be built upon a deep sense and understanding of the past. Human beings thrive upon the secure feeling that their roots are set deep in the soil. They are neither timid, nor reckless in the manner of men without firm foundations. The archaeological deepening of our historical perspective serves by introspection to enhance our concept of "Canada Unlimited".

Knowledge in itself is recognized as one of the greatest defenses of the personality. Ignorance breeds sham and mediocrity, knowledge breeds vitality and enthusiasm. Already American archaeologists have carried out and financed archaeological work in Ontario. We welcome this interest and activity. But it is embarrassing to have the stranger tell you about yourself! We must feel somewhat crestfallen when we realize that we have young men and women trained to do the work, we have the equipment ---but we lack the financial support to carry out the work ourselves. Must we, in all sincerity, become increasingly dependent upon the United States for our intellectual development in the historical field? It can hardly be counted a contribution to Canadian nationalism. Do we really care, not in terms of dollars and cents, but in human values? Great civilizations are in part built upon a deep sense and appreciation of the past.

Upon the scientific level the contribution of archaeology is only limited by the facility of the mind to make use of the excavated data. Year by year new knowledge is added in many fields. Archaeology has provided medicine with knowledge of prehistoric tuberculosis. Knowledge of prehistoric dentition has broadened our understanding of dental diseases and their causes. The archaeological distribution of the red fox is adding depth to the study of animal ecology. Soil profiles derived from excavations are producing important information on problems of soil erosion and changing water levels. The contribution can be indefinitely extended; suffice it to say that archaeology is making an increasingly important contribution to our scientific knowledge in many fields.

The contribution of archaeology at the applied level is only gradually being recognized. Here it can play a very real part in the development of Canadian cultural maturity. The impact is felt at all levels, from that of the small local historical society to that of the large metropolitan museum. We read in the daily newspapers of gang activity and an increasingly menacing delinquency rate. This is the product of a boredom and restlessness that is

fostered by our society. Youthful minds are stimulated by a propaganda of brutality, obscenity, and violence. On every side we see the demand for increased recreational and educational facilities. Archaeology can play an important part in such a needed programme. One hesitates to constantly refer to the lead provided by our American neighbours, but there the union of archaeology and recreation has been very successfully done. Many State parks have been established on the site of known Indian villages. The story and legends connected with the site provide the additional impetus to produce a healthful outing. At Starved Rock the imagination is stimulated by the knowledge that it was the scene of the famous exploits of Black Hawk. Starved Rock is the scene of a beautiful State park; it is but one of many. We have our own heroes; Champlain, Brule, Brebeuf, Joseph Brant, Deganawidah, Tecumseh, and the legendary Hiawatha. There is real inspiration in the words of Deganawidah: "I wipe away the tears from thy face, using the fawn skin of pity...I make it daylight for thee...I beautify the sky. Now shalt thou do thy thinking in peace...". This is solace for tired minds and bodies. Canadians do become tired in the great work of building Canada. How appropriate that they should relax by the side of a stream underneath a broad sky, carried away into realms of prehistory where the imagination is fired by the long past achievements of an alien people. A Sunday outing becomes not only a picnic but an emotional and intellectual rebirth very painlessly achieved. There are such sites within easy reach of all Ontario cities, towns, and villages. Many have already been destroyed and built upon by the expanding metropolis. Archaeological excavations should be part of a national plan for recreation and conservation.

A programme of recreation and conservation grades by stages into one of travel and publicity. The application of archaeology is evident. The actual excavation work itself attracts many visitors. The development of small local museums adds to the interest and appeal of any area. There is added a further reason for going and seeing. Ontario already possesses one of the very finest museums in North America, but our efforts must not cease here. It becomes yearly more important to be able to point with pride to our Canadian achievement in the fields of cultural attainment.

The problem is evident. We are on the threshold of archaeological development. Current demands hang heavy upon us. We have a responsibility to our trained students. Unless we can place them, they must fall into the inevitable pattern of migration to the United States. At the same time we must meet the challenge of American infiltration on its own level. Moreover there is, most important of all, a public demand for archaeological work, a demand which can rationally be solved by a long term programme worked out by local and provincial interests. Ontario, as the richest province in our Dominion, must feel a responsibility in providing the leadership towards a Canada proud of her historical and cultural heritage, a country which can take her place in the brotherhood of nations, a place determined by cultural achievement as well as economic and political considerations. The archaeologist must be aware of his place in this development; by the nature of his work he is not only a scientist, but a public servant. He must share in the responsibility of keeping the minds of his fellow citizens to their mark, the development of a mature set of social values appropriate to an atomic world.

LATE ARCHAIC STEMMED POINTS FROM THE ADDER ORCHARD SITE

IAN KENYON

INTRODUCTION

In 1981, Brian Dellar and Chris Ellis reported the discovery of a new Satchell or Broadpoint site, which was located near the Ausable River on the Frank Wight farm. From a newly cultivated section of his farm, Wight had collected a number of projectile points -- which in itself is nothing unusual for the Ausable valley -- but what was interesting was their remarkably consistent form (Figure 1 and 2), this consistency implying that the site contained a relatively "pure" Satchell component. Don Simons, who was visiting Brian at the time, examined the points and commented on their similarity to those he had excavated from the Pinegrove Cemetery site (Simons, 1972) in Michigan, a site which has carbon dates

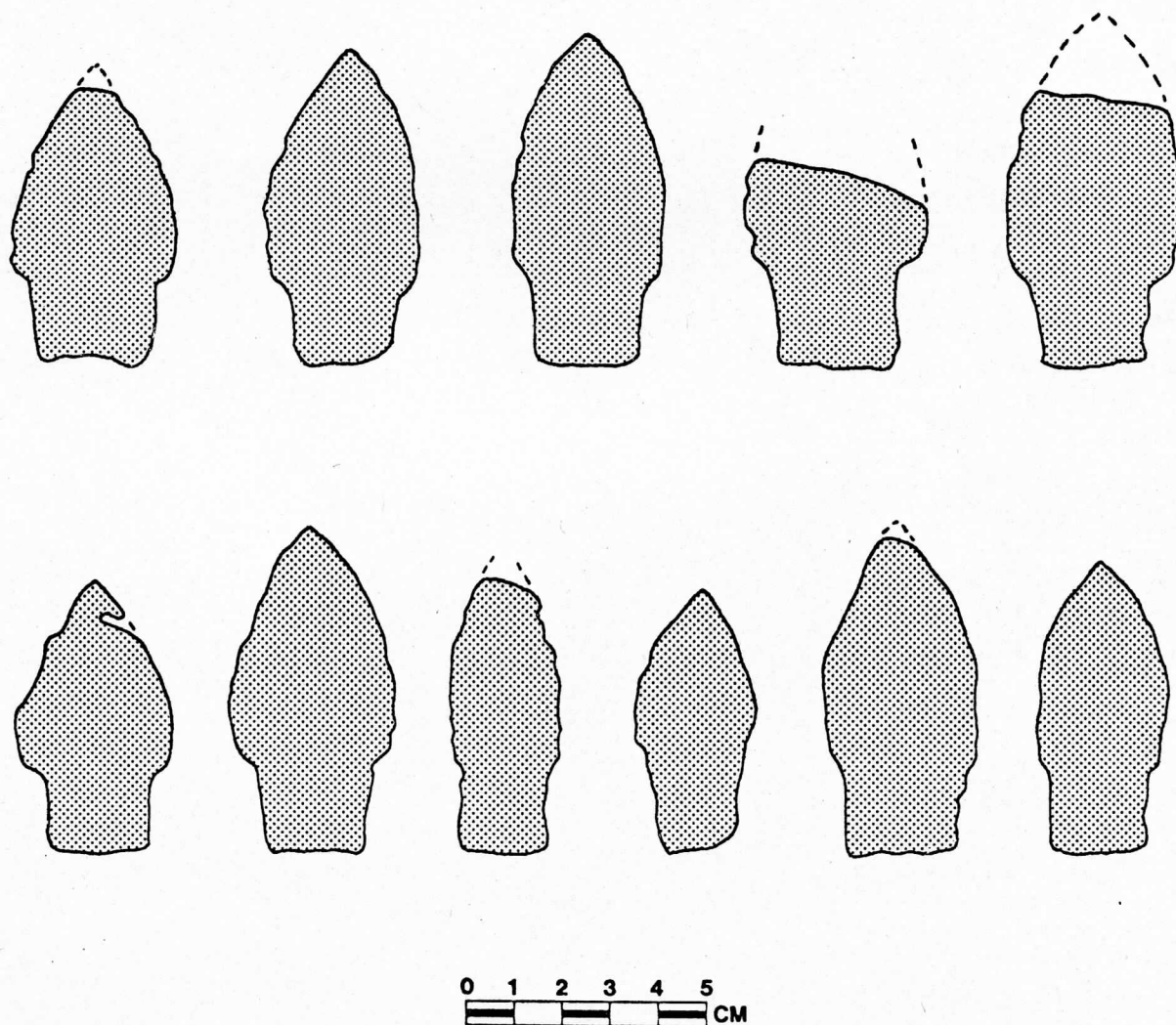


Figure 1: Onondaga Chert Points from Adder Orchard

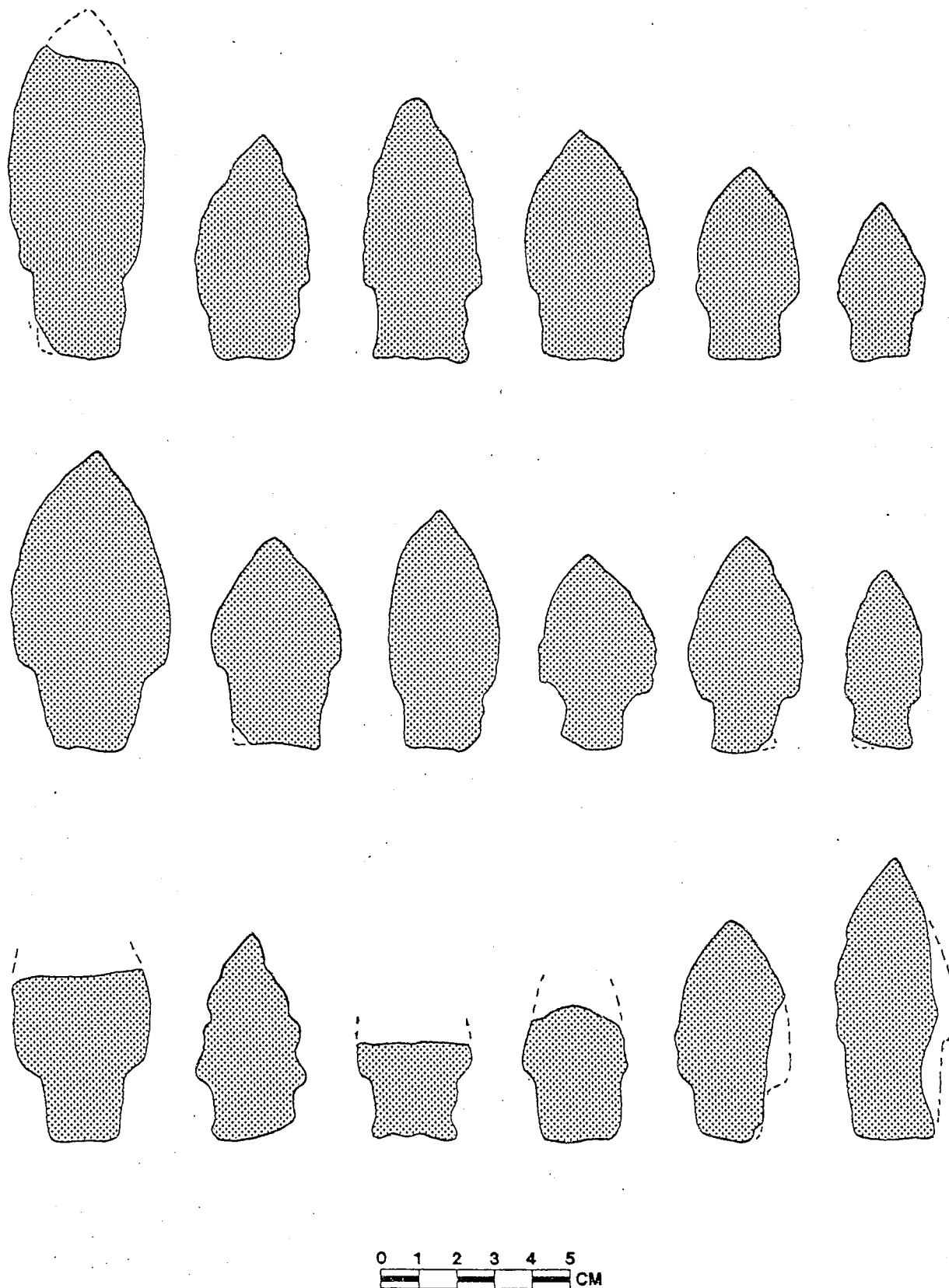


Figure 2: Kettle Point chert points from Adder Orchard

of 1060 B.C. and 1355 B.C. I was thrilled: after all, I had just published a study of three other Satchell sites in the Ausable valley (Davidson, Sadler and Desjardins), and had concluded that both the broad-bladed Satchell points (as found in the three sites just mentioned) and the narrow-bladed ones, like those from Pinegrove, were Late Archaic; however, only the former class was found in Ontario, the latter being confined to Michigan and Ohio. Yet the points from the new Ausable site were clearly of the narrow-bladed class -- one usually has to wait longer than a year to discover one's ideas are so patently wrong.

In the fall of 1981, Bill Fox and myself visited the site, which proved to be on a sandy, peninsula-like ridge overlooking the Ausable River. The site was in Frank Wight's old orchard, which, although recently cleared, still contained some wildlife in the form of puff adders, hence the name of the site -- Adder Orchard (AgHk-16).

The site's surface was littered with Kettle Point chert, and, significantly, the greywacke and Onondaga chert trimming flakes characteristic of the Satchell components at Davidson, Sadler and Desjardins. Visible, too, on the surface were patches of carbonized material, including nutshell, seemingly associated with the debitage concentrations. Two such charcoal patches were selected for excavation. Each of two 2-metre squares contained a small, oval, carbon-rich feature; both were bulk sampled for flotation in a SMAP machine.

CARBON DATES

There are two carbon dates from Adder Orchard: 410 ± 90 B.C. (I-12481) from Unit 2; 1900 ± 90 B.C. (I-12480) from Unit 1. The dates are clearly discrepant, but on the basis of their archaeological context alone there is no reason to single out one sample as being obviously contaminated. The date of 410 B.C. would seem to be too late. If valid, this would place the site somewhere within the Early Woodland/Middle Woodland transition, but there are no ceramics on the site, nor are straight stemmed points a characteristic of the Initial Woodland period in the Ausable valley. The earlier date of 1900 B.C., very close to one of 1830 B.C. from the Davidson site, is preferable.

If both the Davidson date and the earlier Adder Orchard one are "good" (not contaminated), then the MASCA (Ralph et al. 1974) corrected dates would place the two sites sometime within the later part of the 3rd millenium B.C. However, owing to a curious "kink" in the calibration curve, the calendrical dates for both sites span rather broad and overlapping ranges: Adder Orchard, 2180 to 2560 B.C. (± 1 sigma); Davidson, 2160 to 2460 B.C. From the carbon dates alone it is not possible to say which of the two sites is the earliest.

RAW MATERIAL

Just slightly more than half the points are manufactured from the locally available Kettle Point chert; about one-third are Onondaga chert, which must have been obtained from outside the Ausable valley. On other Ausable sites coarse-grained rocks constitute about 30% to 50% of the points, but at Adder Orchard only 2 of 31 are greywacke.

Table 1: RAW MATERIALS

	f	%
Kettle Point Chert	18	58.1
Onondaga Chert	10	32.3
Greywacke	2	6.5
Bois Blanc Chert	1	3.2
Total	31	

Elsewhere I (1980a) have suggested that the use of greywacke by the Satchell people was dictated by their need for flaw-free, large-sized chunks of raw material so necessary if one is to make the rather robust "Christmas tree" points seen at such sites as Davidson and Sadler. Greywacke, locally available in the form of homogeneously structured boulders, was eminently suited for this purpose. Kettle Point chert, although easier to retouch than greywacke, is notably flaw-prone, thus making it difficult to produce large bifaces from this material. The Adder Orchard points, however, tend to be shorter and narrower than the stemmed points found on the other Ausable sites. Owing to their smaller overall size Adder Orchard points could have been made more easily from Kettle Point chert than the longer and wider ones used at Davidson and Sadler -- hence the lesser use of greywacke at Adder Orchard.

FORM

The Adder Orchard points have parallel-sided to slightly contracting stems, the stems being very similar in length, width and shape to those seen on points from other Ausable valley sites. The distinctive feature of the Adder Orchard specimens is their excurvate blade shape; the point of maximum width is usually well above the shoulder, which itself flares out only slightly from the stem. On the three other Ausable valley sites, the blades are triangular to ovate in outline; the point of maximum width is normally at the shoulder. Although a few of the Adder Orchard specimens do have the trianguloid blades, all are likely resharpened points.

Like the stemmed points from other Ausable sites, the Adder Orchards ones have stems that are often lightly ground or rubbed, but they do not display the heavier grinding associated with Paleo points.

Another feature seen in a few of the Adder Orchard specimens is a slight spur, which projects laterally from the base. This characteristic is sometimes claimed to be a Plano diagnostic, but its presence at Adder Orchard suggests otherwise.

Table 2 summarizes the measurements of the Adder Orchard points according to lithic type (since there are just two greywacke specimens, both incomplete, only their measurements are given, not the means and standard deviations). For all 8 dimensions the means of the Onondaga and Kettle Point specimens are virtually identical. (For those who are interested in such things, t-tests indicate no statistically significant differences between the two raw material classes.)

Table 2: STEMMED POINT MEASUREMENTS

DIMENSION	R A W			M A T E R I A L				A L L			
	O N O N D A G A			K E T T L E P O I N T			G R E Y W A C K E	n	$\bar{x}$	s	range
	n	$\bar{x}$	s	n	$\bar{x}$	s					
Length	9	61.89	4.96	14	57.57	10.20	-	23	59.26	8.66	41-78
Shoulder Width	11	29.00	3.92	17	28.12	4.40	26	29	28.38	4.12	19-38
Stem Width	11	23.09	2.22	17	22.32	3.71	23,24	30	22.68	3.08	16-27
Base Width	11	20.14	2.35	17	19.38	2.65	20,21	30	19.73	2.44	15-24
Blade Length	9	41.67	6.38	14	38.93	7.67	-	23	40.00	7.17	26-54
Shoulder Height	11	20.45	2.38	18	19.00	3.41	-	29	19.55	3.10	14-27
Stem Length	11	17.73	2.37	18	16.36	3.54	24,26	31	17.403	3.69	12-26
Maximum Thickness	10	9.90	1.00	16	10.01	1.73	11.5	27	10.02	1.47	7.1-15.0

KEY: n = number of measurable points

$\bar{x}$ = mean

x = measurement

s = standard deviation

all measurements in millimetres

I would now like to turn to a more formal comparison of the 4 Ausable valley sites. Here, measurements for shoulder width, stem width, base width, and stem length will be employed, since these hafting element variables were found useful in an earlier study (Kenyon, 1980b) -- they do not seem to be unduly influenced by lithic type, unlike blade length and thickness. Also included in the analysis are 5 other broadpoints sites, 4 of which were used in the earlier study (Kenyon, 1980b): the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, and Surma (Kenyon, 1981) sites, both in the Niagara Peninsula area; Oatman, a "Batten Kill" phase site in eastern New York, which has Genesee points as its predominate form; Weir, a "Snook Kill" phase site, also in eastern New York (the contracting stem Snook Kill points are, of course, the prevailing type on this site); and Doerschuk, a Stallings Island-related site in North Carolina (Savannah River points).

For each of the 9 sites the means and standard deviations of the four variables were obtained. The means were "standardized" by first calculating the average standard deviation for each variable and then dividing it into the site means. These standardized values were then subjected to Sammon's (1969) Nonlinear Mapping routine (NLM). NLM is a multidimensional scaling technique which attempts to "map" on to only two dimensions the interpoint (= intersite) variability of a higher number of dimensions (the 4 measurements in this case). The resulting two-dimensional plot (Figure 3) allows a visual assessment of the differences and similarities between sites. So in figure 3, sites close together on the chart can be interpreted as having points with similar mean measurements; the further apart two sites are in the plot, the greater the differences in hafting element form.

One finding of the NLM is that the four Ausable sites are all placed in the same general sector of the chart. But there is a lack of precise correspondence between a site's spatial location and its similarity to other sites: sites far apart in space may have similar point forms (e.g Davidson in Ontario and Doerschuk in North Carolina, Surma in Ontario and Oatman in eastern New York), and sites within a few kilometers of one another may have substantially different point forms (e.g. Davidson and Adder Orchard, both in the Ausable valley). These results are not very surprising, since, among other things, the point form differences among the sites is likely a reflection of two underlying factors: change through time, and variation over space.

Figure 4 is a possible interpretation of the NLM results of figure 3. Using the framework suggested in an earlier paper (Kenyon, 1980b), the broad-bladed "Christmas tree" points of Davidson, Sadler and Doerschuk are regarded as being relatively early. Such sites as Desjardins, Adder Orchard and Surma are interpreted as being later, but with well-marked regional point form variants. To the east, in the Niagara Peninsula and New York, the points retain the basic trianguloid outline of their blades, but through time the stems become more contracted and shorter. To the west, in southwestern Ontario (and one could add, southeastern Michigan and northwestern Ohio), the stems retain the long, parallel-sided form, but the blades become increasingly narrower and more excurvate.

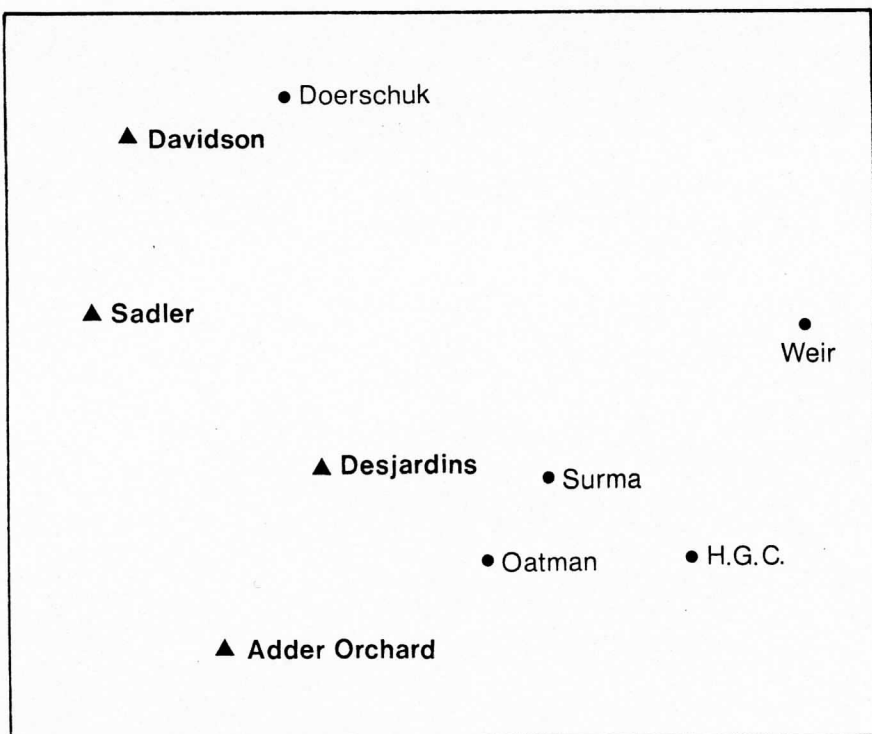


Figure 3: NLM of the four hafting element measurements.
(Magic factor = .35; No. of iterations = 25; mapping error = 0.2%)
Triangular symbols are Ausable sites.

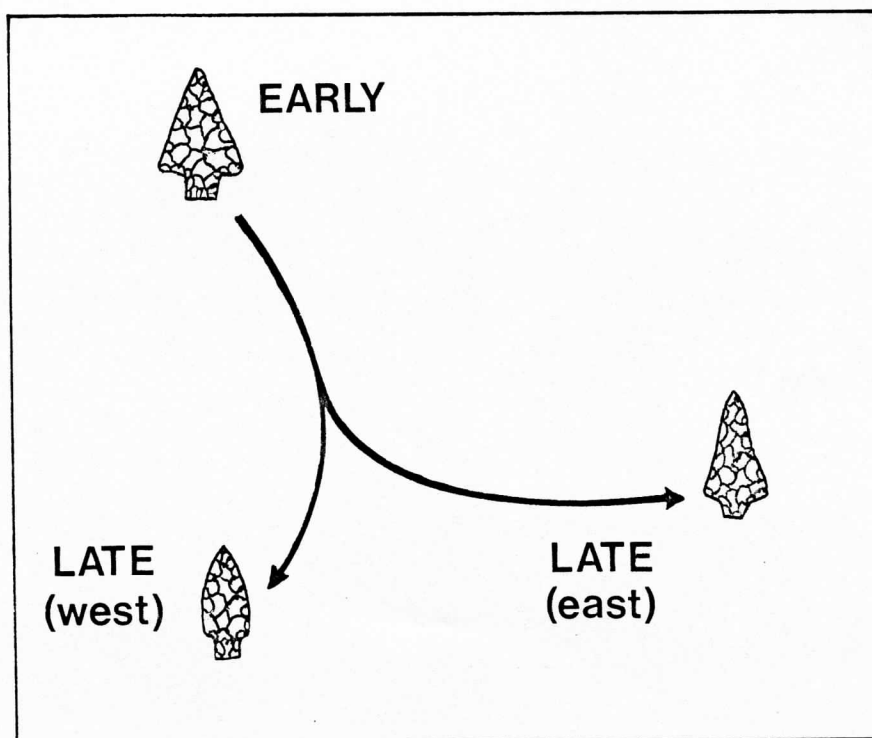


Figure 4: Interpretation of the NLM results.

ADDER ORCHARD AND STRINGTOWN

Don Simons (personal communication) has mentioned the similarities between his Pinegrove Cemetery points from Michigan and the "Stringtown" points of Ohio, which are often interpreted as being Plano (Prufer and Baby, 1963). The illustrations of the Stringtown, Sawmill and Gallant site bifaces in Prufer and Baby (1963: 33-42) strongly resemble the Adder Orchard points in size and form even the basal spurs of the Ohio specimens have their counterparts on the Ontario site. There is, perhaps, one slight difference: the Ohio points tend to be somewhat longer, but this may be related to their lithic type -- Upper Mercer (Nellie variant) chert, which is easily workable and may be obtained in large chunks. Blade length, though, is not always very diagnostic: among the Ausable sites this dimension may vary considerably with raw material type, although within sites the hafting configuration tends to be uniform.

At Adder Orchard, there are no points of Ohio raw material but elsewhere from the same farm Frank Wight has found a stemmed point made of Upper Mercer chert. Like the Ohio Stringtown points it is rather long (78mm) but its hafting element measurements are close to the Adder Orchard means: shoulder width, 28mm; base width, 22mm; shoulder height, 21mm.

Recently Converse has reported on the Eschbaugh cache from Ohio which "...is the first known such deposit assignable to the Plano period (Converse, 1982:5)." The cache was found at a depth of over 5 feet, and the bifaces were liberally coated with red ochre. The bifaces are made from Upper Mercer chert: there are 200 lanceolates and 1 straight-stemmed point. As Converse writes, they "...conform in every respect to lanceolate and stemmed lanceolate types found at such sites as Sawmill and Stringtown (ibid.)". But neither Eschbaugh, nor Sawmill, nor Stringtown have carbon dates -- the artifacts from these sites are strikingly similar to those from Pinegrove and Adder Orchard, both dated to the Late Archaic. The red ochre and caching seen at Eschbaugh, rather than being evidence for Paleo ceremonialism, add support to the Late Archaic placement of the Stringtown complex -- both traits are "...well known from the Archaic... (Converse, 1982: 5)."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Brian Deller, Chris Ellis and Don Simons for informing me about the site; and, also, Bill Fox, who aided in everything from excavation to raw material identification.

Thanks also to Frank Wight who permitted us to excavate the site and to study his collection.

But the biggest thanks of all must certainly go to Frank Wight's manure spreader, without its help we would have had to have carried those bulk soil samples a half-mile.

Converse, R.N.
1982

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1980a

The George Davidson Site: An Archaic "Broadpoint"
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